H. S., Columbus .- That "engraving" does not amount to much being only a " canal profile." We don't know what will be done in the premises, but will "keep our eye on you." Why don't you "take the papers? "

Constitutional Reform.

Although it seems to be decided, that no convention shall be called at present, to revise the constitution of this State, we yet feel disposed to call public attention lie on the table. to some reforms, which we regard as desirable.

Our views of the representative character of the Judicle. That this representative character may be effected from any responsibility properly belonging to him in relation to the conduct of this war. enforced, we conceive that principle and sound policy General would have been, as it was considered here, was intended to preclude the people from holding a between the President and Congress, and relieve the republicans, as a dangerous innovation upon former usage; and the objection has been urged, that the great mass of the people could not be supposed to great mass of the white Bog lands to pay the bull the whole subject.

Believing that this is not the whole cannot be looked upon to pay the bull the whole subject.

Believing that this is not the people to pay the bull that this is not the people to pay the subject.

Tazewell, Loyall, Prentier, Cloyd, Chapman of Culpepper, Scott, Green, flicted with the second section of the white Bog lands to pay the first article of the white Bog lands to pay the people could not be people to pay the subject.

Believing the the bull that the pay the bull that the pop the bull that the pay the people c great mass of the people could not be supposed to of military or diplomatic officers now known to the peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement have that perfect acquaintance with the particular laws. qualifications of individuals, which is regarded as We have every hour additional evidence of the and indefeasible right to alter or reform their govapply with greater or less force; to every office now duty on tea and coffee. What plan for meeting the Here it is laid down by the framers of the constituground than even now. But there is a great fundamental principle, lying at the bottom of the proposibecomes more diffused, the objection will have less do. Revenue adequate to the payment of the interest It forbids the people to alter or reform their governmental principle, lying at the bottom of the proposi- what new tax shall be imposed ? tion,—which is, that the people are the source and It seems probable that the only mode t qualified, both by intelligence and virtue, to exercise next. all the powers resident in them, we can find no sufficient warrant for making the judiciary an exception to the great principle of universal suffrage.

definite notion, of the inviolability and independence | The next important question is that relative to the of judicial officers. This idea had an honest origin, improvement of rivers and harbors, and here the Ad- thorities. under a different form of government. In the days of the star-chamber and commissions courts, it was the it convenient to ruin, or to place on the bench those asserted that, on the contrary, the democratic memtutions. It would have been but justice, nay, it was a solemn duty of the kings of England, to place men the genius of the existing government, and to the morning to make a personal explanation. In refertration. The same is true in this country, excepting in the circumstance, that here the source of th the hands of the people, and their will is both sover- him and with all his constituents and with all the de- says: eign, and the highest law possible to human institu- mocracy of the north, that slavery should not be extions. The reason of the rule for which we centend. becomes in this view imperative. Leaving such appointments in the hands of the chief magistrate, is one of those badges of monarchy which have survived of a Railroad to Oregon, to terminate somewhere among us, in spite of the republican basis of our near the mouth of the Columbia river. governmental regulations in general. The people now elect the inferior magistrates, and in some States, those of the higher grade; and wherever the experiment has been tried, it has been found to be eminently successful. So will be every reform which shall have what 3,000 miles of railway would be likely to cost, for its basis the noble principle, that the people are in with its bridges, water stations, machine shops, cars, all respects capable of self-government.

The Whig Party and the War. We confess that we are astonished at the course of

the Whig party in Congress and elsewhere, on the subject of the Mexican war. We had supposed that built and in operation; and to prevent the Indians the scorching rebukes received by the tories who and storms from destroying the road-would require opposed and condemned the war of the revolution, an army of ten thousand soldiers, laborers besides. and the lasting infamy heaped upon the successors United States to make railroads beyond St. Louis, of the same party who again in 1812 espoused the cause of the common enemy against their New York to St. Louis, or to the Mississippi river. own country, would have been sufficient warning The great State of New York, with its dense poputo that party and to all parties, to avoid a similar lation, and with the greatest possible inducements course in all future time. But we were deceived in them, - we find them again as usual, giving can scarcely find the means to complete a road about "aid and comfort" to the public enemy by agitating a tenth of the distance towards Oregon. in the councils of the nation the most distracting Such a railroad will be, but not within forty years; questions in the most critical and inauspicious times, and when the passenger for Canton has just taken a mently condeming the administration, and publishing to the enemy that their cause is just, and giving them to the enemy that their cause is just, and giving them sengers and procure coal, and exchange cargo, &c., to understand that there is a large and powerful party he will have sailed some ten thousand miles or more in this country who sympathize with them! Their before reaching Canton. course is exactly the same now that it was in both to Oregon ever consult a map. In my humble opinour previous struggles with a foreign foe,-and the ion, the road would cost from St. Louis seventy-five same crushing infamy which has rested and will for- millions of dollars, and 100 passengers per day (36,ever rest upon the tories of the revolution and the people can divest the subject until a lew minutes ago, when he was of it at all, then it would be alienable; and unexpectable and unexpectabl

Look Our!—The "old cock" is about again, and sixty acres of land of their own selection within the by what name you will—which he would now lay be of a majority of the whole people to change their gov- his seat, and in a few minutes made his report. It did not suppose that an honest-faced, hard-fisted old his seat, and in a few minutes made his report. It did not suppose that an honest-faced, hard-fisted old his seat, and in a few minutes made his report. It did not suppose that an honest-faced, hard-fisted old his seat, and in a few minutes made his report. It democrat such as he appeared to be would be so disturba more pointed call; -especially some of those who and American principles shall exist among them. have notes due about Christmas and New Year's. A few days will enable us to "catch up," and depend upon it, business must be hurried. We have been easy enough to satisfy any one; and being "pushed." we must "push" in tura. Hope this will be suffi-

tle (Ind.) Courier, that on the morning of the 25th ult., a Mr. John Shuman, living some eight or nine miles north of that place, was most inhumanly murdered by some unknown person or persons. He had ists. Immediately there arose from the dense array of risen from his bed, dressed himself, and stepped out of opposition press an outcry of shame and horror at the bis house for some purpose, when he was attacked and some purpose, which was attacked and some purpose, whic afterwards. When firs' discovered by his family, he was endeavoring to make his way into the house, but was so far gone as to be unable to give any informa. "federalist" as a nickname, made us laugh heartily. tion of the murder.

NEW PAPER .- We acknowledge the receipt of the Daily Madisonian, a very respectable sized sheet, just commenced at Madison, Ind., by Messrs. Foster & Reed. It seems to be neutral in politics. It should be sustained by the Madisonians, as therein depends its sufficiency and success. The proprietors have our to whom it is applied calls itself whig, and from pure

Governor Young and Lieut. Gov. Gardiner, of New York, were sworn into office on the 1st of Janu-

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1846. The Lieutenant-Generalship Repudiated!

The House repudietes the measures recommended being exhausted. The session is also now near the close. Please by the Administration, just as fast as they are pronted. So much unanimity on important questions is unusual in the House. It bodes good to the country, as I hope, though the Administration may be embarrassed, and some personal interests and political embinations be crushed by it.

The Military Committee of the House reported dent's Message which relates to "the appointment of convention, could not now be made, under or in acthis morning unfavorably upon that part of the Presia General officer to take command of all our military It provides that in every twelfth year a poll should be forces in the field," with a resolution that the same

al, and the report was concurred in nem. con.

So the House decides that the President shall not that neither they nor the Legislature could advance a

The effect of the appointment of a Lieutenant-

necessary to a wise selection. This objection would utter and uncompromising hostility of the House to a ernment in such manner as they think proper." known deficit in the means of the treasury for this tion that the right to alter it exists at all times with filled by the popular choice; and it is to be observed, and the next fiscal year will be adopted cannot be the people—a right "unalienable" and "indefeasible," and the term "revolution" has distinguished it, simthat the reason is constantly losing its force, from the foreseen. The loan will fail unless Congress authorfact, that the law is every day becoming more a pop- ize one at seven per cent, and will allow even that to Yet, if the eighth article is not a nullity, it takes

depositaries of all power, and to them belongs its ex- House will agree to will be an increase of the rate of for he declares that if the right of the people to reercise, and to them all public agents are directly re- duty on the articles now dutiable, up to the highest form their government should be alienated, that govrevenue standard, and the unposition of an excise on ernment would cease to be republican. If so, it matsponsible. If then, we desire in good faith to conform distilled spirits. The reduction and graduation bill ters not for how long that right is alienated. To limin all respects, to the true principles of our govern- may add a million and a half to the revenue; but it it or hinder its exercise is an alienation, totally inment,-if we would carry into practical effect what is yet uncertain whether it will become a law. The compatible with the terms used by the framers of our speaks: we profess,-namely, the doctrine that the people are Senate have made it the order of the day for Monday constitution in the second section referred to, and

slavery from the territories to be acquired from Mex- assumed this position, that the people, by no constitu-The public mind has too long labored under an in- present foundation of things in political parties.

> ministration is in a fearful minority; and the quesdestroy an adverse party.

odious practice of the king, to either procure the On the first or second day of the session I referred ter or statesman of any celebrity, maintaining a conjudges to violate their conscience and the constitution, in a brief paragraph to this state of things, predict- trary opinion. If there were any, he hoped he would for the purpose of condemning those whom he found ing that it would soon become apparent. The pre- be referred to them. diction was said in some prints to be idle, and it was pple tools of tyranny who had no conscience to vio- bers of the House were united in support of the "It has been said that the people had already late, and to whom oaths, constitutions and laws, were measures of the administration, &c. But what do rendered all their powers to the State sovereignties, idle tales. This was invading the independence of we see! The Administration is in a minority on and had nothing more to give. But surely the question idle tales. This was invading the independence of judges, and violating the sacredness of judicial insti-Polk party-no Administration party, properly speak- granted to the government, does not remain to be seting, in the House.

tended into any territory thus acquired

RAILROAD TO OREGON .- Almost daily we are in the habit of reading something in the papers in favor

I fear that none write communications in favor of the immediate prosecution of that road beyond St. Louis, except interested persons who contemplate in some way or other to have some stealings from it. Will some one competent, please inform the public locomotives, &c. &c. ? How many men per mile are necessary to repair the road and watch the turnouts, cut and store fuel, in the machine shops, and around the depots. I apprehend it would require the whole white population west of Independence, Mo. to act as mere servants on the line, allowing it was now

when the people shall have completed roads from thousands of passengers and thousands of tons of freight waiting to be daily carried from either end,

How very few persons while talking of the railroad

by future generations upon their memory! Let them look to it!

Let the Government of the United States, (but not majority only. Mr. Whitney,) select a strip of country, defining it, look to it!

Let the Government of the United States, (but not majority only. Mr. Benton, as we have seen, deverted to the people. But there are authorities against to report. He [Mr. W.] insisted upon a delay until to report. and let people of good moral character of all nations the limitation of the power of the people as to alterbe invited to occupy the same, giving to each family would be very happy to hear from his friends without limits, taking care that none but American schools fore the committee.

Through that district to Oregon, let the governmen first grade a national road with good bridges, &c., and the railroad will follow on its heels as fast as reand the railroad will follow on its heels as fast as required, and the government may then loan them State, and its aptitude to fulfil the ends proposed by it to decide the most trivial and temporary matters.

So,000 per mile at 4 per cent. per annum, for 20 years, and resonably supposed that the old society, depend upon its constitution. The first in the report, and to investigate the subject satisfaction of a many States even the constitutions would not permit it to decide the most trivial and temporary matters. In delegated authority it is sometimes allowed, but in the report, and to investigate the subject satisfaction. The first in the score of courtescy, to have been discount and the perfection of a many States even the constitutions would not permit it to decide the most trivial and temporary matters. In delegated authority it is sometimes allowed, but in the report, and to investigate the subject satisfaction. The first in the report, and to investigate the subject satisfaction. The first in the report, and to investigate the subject satisfaction. The first in the report, and to investigate the subject satisfaction. The first in the report, and to investigate the subject satisfaction. The first in the report in the repor to facilitate the work. In this manner a road may be built that will be a benefit to the nation and not a and one most suited to its circumstances; and thus majority of the people, to call a convention?

| Sovereign, never. Are we authorized, then, by the privilege of conferring freely with the committee on the fate of our dogs. But such was my mistake. The SHOCKING MURDER.—We learn from the New Cas- connection, that tive to the matter of this canal scrip. The Congress but in the magnitude of his wrath he proclaims that l ticians .- N. Y. Evening Post.

man to vilify his opponents.

All of this a nused us exceedingly. To find presses We do not mind nicknames; they reflect on those who use them, not on those to whom they are applied. But federalists and federalism are not nicknames. They express certain doctrines and those who uphold

Sketch of the Debate

In the House of Representatives, whilst in Committee | debates, vol. 12, part 1, p. 1036. of the Whole, on the bill to provide for calling a Convention to change the Constitution.

wise he would have remained silent.

The first point, to which he wished to direct the attention of the committee, was, that the call for a on the table.

There was a general shout of laughter and approv
There was a general shout of laughter and approv
and the report was concurred in nem, con.

There was a general shout of laughter and approv
tion, and the year just passed was not that year. If this article excluded the people from holding a poll for the completion of the completion

therefore, to inquire how far it is obligatory.

If the eighth article, as is contended for by many,

ular science, and that as intelligence increases and be negotiated below par, and this Congress will not laration of independence was, in itself peaceful, and bility, would be a rejection of the constitution; and inferior quality. These lands were taken en masse

with that republican form of government which is the The next subject of importance is the exclusion of birthright of every American citizen. He therefore

The first, although of a negative character, was of tion is gathering so much strength that it alone can great weight on a question of this kind. In his investigations he had not found a single American wri-

Chief Justice Marshall, in 4th Wheaton's Reports,

tled in this country.'

Mr. Preston King, by way of making known his The next authority, to which he would direct the constitutional principles which controlled its adminis- ence to the article of the Union of last night, on the signer of the Declaration of Independence, a distinin the circumstance, that here the sovereignty is in to the U. S.; and that it was a fixed principle with self. In his Lectures on Law, volume 1, page 17, he

vital principle, I may well call it-which diffuses animation and vigor through all others. The principle I

In his works, vol. 3, p. 292, he says: "Perhaps some politician, who has not considered with sufficient accuracy our political systems, would answer that, in our government, the supreme power es a step nearer to the truth, (than the supposition that it resides in the Legislatures,) but does not reach The truth is, that, in our government, the supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power remains in the people. As our constitutions are superior to our legislatures, so the people are superior to our constitutions; indeed, the superiority of this last instance is much greater; for the people posssess, over our

constitutions, control in act as well as right." "As to the people, however, in whom the sovereign power resides, from their authority the constitution If so, can it be doubted that they have the right likewise to change it!" Vol. 1, p. 410.

to his ultimate and genuine source, has been foundas he ought to have been found in the free and independent man. This truth, so simple and natural, and minority.

But it may be said that these authorities declare only, what no one will deny, the right of revolution. Granted that it is this right to which they refer, does it not necessarily follow, that the people cannot be divested of the right, and that it can be legitimately exercised at all times, to amend or abolish existing

On this point he would introduce but one more au-approved in this country. He says:

mittee presented a highly important question, upon which he found himself compelled to differ from most of his political friends. Under such circumstances he desired to give his views, at some length; otherconstitution, and therefore such provision would be a and not those who receive." nullity. The vote by which it was rejected was 25 for Again: they are he would read the vote.

Harrison, Williamson, Baldwin, Johnson, McCoy, and manner by which amendments to our constitution and redeemable by the lands appropriated for that Moore, Beirne, Mason of Southampton, Trezvant, are to be made. In so doing we make ourselves a purpose, is worth no more than fifty cents on the dol-Claiborne, Urgehart, Randelph, Leigh of Halifax, "party" "to control the whole government." It lar. Now what does this bill propose? Neither Logan, Venable, Madison, (ex-president,) Stanard, belongs to those who made the constitution and the more nor less than that the buyers of the Blue Dog Holliday, Henderson, Osborne, Cooke, Griggs, Pen- legislature to do this-with them, then let us leave lands shall help the buyers of the White Dog lands

exercise of that same sovereign power of the people, could not confer power upon him to vote for a call for selected, and all, or nearly all, sold; while the greatcould be made than we made in adopting the present could not, then, vote for the bill. menced in 1776. Hence it is that Judge Wilson thus some excuse for him.

"These important truths are far from being merely speculative; we, at this moment, speak and delibeico. On this point the House will be inexorable.—
There are symptoms that this question will shake the present foundation of things in political parties.

The next important question is that relative to the improvement of rivers and harbors, and here the Ad. scene, hitherto unparalleled, which America now which the following is a very brief abstract. ment is, by a mournful and indissoluble association, connected with the idea of wars, and all the calamileaving that point to be selected by the State; and under tion of her citizens. The gentleman from Noble

government, and increasing the happiness of society nal to Terre Haute as the navigable point on the Wa-and mankind."—Wilson's Works, vol. 3, p. 293. bash river. This grant was investigated by Congress, the Congress of the United States granted to the

Lectures, vol. 1, p. 21. Authority of this kind might well settle the question, whether the right of revolution is not a peaceful as well as a warlike remedy; but he would still further show it, by a brief examination into the nature tinction made by the canal east and the canal west of La- minate, proceeded to make another selection of

mean is this: that the supreme or sovereign power of society resides in the citizens at large; and that, therefore, they always retain the right of abolishing, altering, or amending their constitution, in whatever altering, or amending their constitution, in whatever manner they shall deem expedient."

been asserted, and by military power had been maintained accurate a people and expeditious consumation of the work.

The report concluded by answering arguments against the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the President, and by him it was laid the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the Wabash and Eric canal government derived its power from heaven. Great grant, but to confirm the grant, referred that the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the President, and by him it was laid the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the President, and by him it was laid the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the president that they intended, not to make a new grant, but to confirm the grant, referred that the subject to the President, and by him it was laid the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the Commissioner of the confirm the grant, referred that the subject to the President, and by him it was laid the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the Commissioner of the confirm the grant, referred that the subject to the President, and by him it was laid the adoption of this policy.

A bill on the subject to the Commissioner of the confirm the grant, referred that the subject to the President, and the providence of the confirm the most judget in the confirm the providence of the confirm the subject to the president in the most judget in the confirm the subject in the confirm the grant in the most judget in the most judg and large as was this statesman's mind, he was its passage recommended by the committee. could not therefore comprehend. Here, however, the value of the other should be enhanced. to improve, to refine, and to finish it as they please. He refers to an exercise of power here by the majority; there by the minority.

Another extract from the works of the same aurection of all evils in government; its exercise which he was a member, at this time, as well as at par funds, and redeems it as such, and all the legislaof strife and violence usual to its exercise by the the members of that committee, the gentleman from understood before it was acted upon, and with a view

circumstances, the right to amend our constitution is in the afternoon. He [Mr. W.] heard no more on that there was not more ettiquette observed in calling ted evils, as under the articles of confederation, eign; and that their wishes are spoken through the the committee. There he was met by the gentleman House of Representatives at a certain hour to sit in Rawle, one of the ablest commentators on our con- jority cannot act by a mere plurality, because a plu- other members of the committee, if it were only on ed about an infraction of the rules of ettiquette.

The people retain-the people cannot, perhaps, divest of the people, we have, in our legislative capacity, river. These lands consisted of alternate sections, and bill was submitted to every member of the comthemselves of the power to make such alterations. A the right to call for a convention-nay, even to frame and extended along the line of the canal five miles on mittee except the gentleman from Cass, who was not one legislature may be repealed by another legislature, voting to receive or reject the new constitution. To ded into three classes, the first class to be sold, if his member of the committee to prevent investigation or All of this a nused us exceedingly. To find presses with "locofoco" always in use, denouncing the term with "locofoco" always in use, denouncing the term the second class at two dollars per acre; and the power to repeal them cannot be withheld by the memory served him right, at three dollars per acre; and the power to repeal them cannot be withheld by the memory served him right, at three dollars per acre; and the power that enacted them. So the people may, on the then, would have no voice in selecting agents to desame principle, at any time alter or abolish the constitutions the constitution third class at one dollar and twenty-five cents per not because he had no opportunity to examine the retution they have formed. This has been frequently and peaceably done by several of these States since 1776. If a particular mode of effecting such alterations has been agreed upon, it is most convenient to delay action on the results are their wishes, but the people, and the people only. It is not exclusively but the people only as a convenient to delay the measure from its introduction into the House, and because he could not delay action on this land was made the security. The lands were this land was made the security. The lands were this land was made the security. The was hostile to the measure from its introduction into the House, and because he was foiled in this scrip depreciated in value from forty to fifty per cent. Strip depreciated in value from forty to fifty per cent.

they could not be divested of it." Gales and Seaton's ligious world may have to the religious opinions of to sell; and many poor men, as soon as they could

In the revision of the constitution of Virginia a in any debate respecting the principles or modes of difficulty in making up the instalments yet unpaid, whatever manner they pleased to alter or amend their right of judging and acting are in those who pay, tion, although perhaps not before some poor men-

it, 68 against it. Amongst those opposing it are the most eminent statesmen of Virginia. To show who control men only as individuals; but the nation, was issued for the completion of the canal east of through the constitution, controls the whole govern- the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, and redeemable "Noes, Messrs. Barbour, (President) Jones, Leigh ment, and has a natural ability so to do. The final for the lands appropriated for that purpose has risen

of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable revolution, which no one denies, but that it is not the county seminary system changed; the legislature remind the House of another good reason why those this right which a people exercise in amending their restricted as to borrowing money for banking and constitution. He would ask, then, if it is not this internal improvement purposes; and other alterations. Dog lands were situate along the line of canal, five right, what right is it ? He maintained that it is the But whatever his individual opinions might be, they miles on either side, consisting of alternate sections.

endeavored to control the people asserting it, by waging deadly warfare against them. In 1776, the deconvention were now called, the result, in all probatimes," or such right "unalienable" or "indefeasible?" name of "the war of the revolution." But few the State, would prevent for a long period, the proper Mr. Dole said, this is a question of much more

> constitution of the United States, yet was that revolu- He owed an apology to the committee for having, of the two kinds of scrip which are already issued, tion peaceful and mild-and but the completion of the contrary to his custom, so long detained it; but he then it would be as the gentleman from Noble seems exercise of that right of revolution which was com- hoped, in the importance of the subject, it would find to suppose it to be-a local question-confined to the

> > Wabash and Eric Canal Scrip.

ple of meltoration, contentment and reace."—Wilson's should be completed within twenty years, (which period expires the present year) but that the canal would have and the lands granted were selected, to construct it to

In Europe the divine right of Kings to rule had That the law should be abolished, and that the fund be Haute. This selection of lands was duly reported to

been asserted, and by military power had been main- applied in the most judicious manner to secure a speedy | the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who,

forced to assume this untenable, and what appears to Mr. Secrest said the question was not whether original grant; consequently there can be no other us, ridiculous position, to avoid, on the one hand, the one portion of the country was more favored than conclusion than that the whole grant from the Lake truths of Payne, and on the other, the odious doctrine another-it was not one of sectional importance, but to Terre Haute is one and the same; and that any of the jure divino right of Kings. Burke assumed one in which the whole State was interested. The action of the State to separate the work or the fund is the position he did, because Europe had not then ex- question was whether the legislature would obstruct not only injurious to the interest of the State, but is hibited the spectacle of a majority of the people the progress of this canal, and forever cripple the a breach of the compact entered into by the State with calmly and quietly reforming evils in their government, but only the attempts of a few, vainly stroggling to assert their rights against the armed power regard to sustaining the credit of both classes of

a majority, and therefore, followed by bloodshed; but -that the memorialists supposed Lafayette would be tion. The duty as well as the policy of the State is a peaceful remedy in the hands of the majority to the head of navigation on the Wabash river, and as to apply all the funds granted by the United States to remove evils, which experience has pointed out in soon as it was discovered that the river was not navi- the speedy completion of this work. Had this course their government. When, therefore, an American gable to that place, it was changed, and Terre Haute been pursued heretofore, the canal would now have originates; in their hands it is as clay in the hands of speaks of the right of revolution, as exercised here, was substituted and more lands granted, not to conhe refers to an exercise of sovereign power by peace- struct a new work, but to carry on the canal in ac- tion of these funds will yet complete this work to that the potter; they have the right to mould, to preserve, ful means; as exercised in Europe by violent means. cordance with the design had in making the first point within two years. As to the question of re-

> The right of revolution, then, obtains for the cor- at the report coming from the select committee of State has nothing to do: the State issues this scrip as belongs to the majority in lesser evils; to the minor- the course pursued by the chairman of that commit- tion upon the subject should be with a view to its par ity, in extreme cases only, by reason of those scenes tee. He [Mr. W.] had made strict inquiry of one of value. Mr. D. hoped this question would be well Cass, [Mr. Palmer,] at what time the committee of giving members an opportunity of examining the Entertaining these views of the right of the peo- would meet, and was informed by him [Mr. Palmer] subject, he would move to lay it upon the table. he received was, that he [Mr. C.] would call the com- from Noble. It has been seen that with us, and under existing mittee together as soon as the House should adjourn | That gentleman, said Mr. C., complains bitterly

onght to be proud of a term once borne and gloried in by such men as Hamilton, Jay, Pickering and others.

We do not use the term ourselves, because the party to whom it is applied calls itself whig, and from pure courtesy we use the same name. No one presumes for a moment that we intend any approval of that in ruth, from having been borne by our forefathers in the revolution, it should have been deemed too sacred to be dragged into party contests.

Manuel of the principles, and from pure constitutions are to be revised. There are the object that the purchasers failed to avail themselves failed to avail them

this writer, his political principles have always been raise enough to make the first payment of principal and interest, bought land. Many of these men now "Government has no right to make itself a party owe for the land thus bought, and will have great nay many poor men, shall have lost their land, together with all they have paid on it and whatever

er portion of the Blue Dog lands lay at a distance of

persons holding this scrip, and to the purchasers of canal lands, in which the State would have but little interest; but such is not the case; it is a great State Mr. Cassatt, from the select committee to whom was question, and one in which every county and every rate under their immediate and benign influence. To referred the joint resolution on the subject of the Wabash citizen has and ought to feel an interest. The questhe operation of these truths, we are to ascribe the and Eric canal scrip, made a report on that subject, of tion is, whether the State will apply the lands donated parts of the world, the idea of revolution in govern- completion of said canal from the lakes to Terre Haute. rates this fund into sectional divisions, retarding the ment is, by a mournful and indissoluble association, That the grant was made for the express purpose of con-"But happy experience teaches us to view such revolutions in a very different light—to consider them as progressive steps in improving the knowledge of as progressive steps in improving the knowledge of to be erroneous, a selection was made to continue the case, as he will find by reference to be erroneous, a selection was made to continue the case. "A revolution principle certainly is, and certainly lands the State had a right to under the original grant to every alternate section, five miles in width along This revolution principle—that, the sovereign power residing in the people, they may change their constitution and government whenever they please, is not a confided in the State by Congress.

act of the Legislature to divert those funds from the confided in the State by Congress, is a breach of the trust confided in the State by Congress.

That the State in accepting those lands pledged her ing that point on the Wabash to be selected by the been completed within the specified time; but for the Legislature of 1842 diverting a portion of the grant from Indiana believing the question open as to the That the interests of the State was prejudiced by a dislands for the construction of this great work to Terre grant, but to confirm the selection made under the of oppression. The sovereignty of the people Burke scrip, instead of depreciating the one that the market | Wabash country. These funds were improperly separated in the legislative enactments of 1842, and it is assertion of the right is not with a minority against | That it was evident that there was but one grant | improper in the Legislature to continue this separa-

Mr. Wilson said he was rather taken by surprise vancing the other, it is a question with

ple to alter or amend their constitution at any and all that he did not know. That the gentleman from Mr. Cassatt said, he regretted extremely that he times, and believing the eighth article of our consti- Wabash [Mr. Cassatt] was chairman. Immediately was dragged into this debate. That he had not intion, if a limitation on that right, a nullity; the ques- on the adjournment of the House, at noon, he [Mr. | tended saying one word upon the subject, as he had tion then occurs, by what authority can this Legisla- W.] went to the gentleman from Wabash, and in- given his reasons at length in the report he had just ture call a convention ! And this brought him to quired of him when he would call the committee submitted, and he would now content himself with re-The second point, to which he asked the attention together to investigate that subject. The reply which plying to the gratuitous remarks of the gentleman

selves was in the majority, and they could not be divested of it." Judge Wilson says, "of the right gentleman from Wabash [Mr. Cassatt] then went to pearance of my old friend from Noble misled me. I ernment at will, there is no doubt." Now, this ma- was due, Mr. W. thought, to himself as well as to democrat, such as he appeared to be, would be so disturbrality is not known except under a constitution. In the score of courtesev, to have been allowed an op- did not suppose that he was in the habit of receiving humbug got up for the purpose of finding fat jobs for it lays the foundation of its safety, permanence, and At the last August election there were cast 126,869 And now, said Mr. W., for a short history relarmed with the most anxious deliberation that can is, but a little more than one-fourth of the People. of the United States donated certain lands to the have smuggled into this House, without the consent be bestowed upon it, may, in practice, be found imperfect and inadequate to the true interests of society. We were not, then, authorized by them to pass this
canal from the Ohio line east, to Lafayette, that
just submitted. In answer to this charge, I shall only POLITICAL NICKNAMES.—The Union, a few weeks

Alterations and amendments then become desirable.

Political Nicknames.—The Union, a few weeks

Alterations and amendments then become desirable.

But it is contended here that, as the representatives being represented as a navigable point on the Wabash say, that I hold myself ready to prove that that report being represented as a navigable point on the Wabash say, that I hold myself ready to prove that that report services and bill was submitted to every member of the com-

New York, were sworn into office on the 1st of January, in the Capitol, at Albany. Ex-Governor Wright was present, and congratulated his successor. The cost of office were administered by Mr. Benton, Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

(C)—Information was received yeardardy by Telegraph, says the Pittsburgh Post, that delegates in the city and county of Philadelphia in favor of Governor Shank's re-nomination had been carried by large majorities. Also that York county had gone in the same way. This it is said may be regarded as decisions as to his re-nomination.

Whatever may be his sentiments on the political measures of the day, and however widely we may differ from him, yet his opinion on such a question as is now before us, is entitled not be determined that. Independent of all this, he desired to know, whether on the political measures of the day, and however widely we may differ from him, yet his opinion on such a question as is now before us, is entitled to the graces weight. This Senator, in his special at more than their cash value, and to be redeemable and being a praised at more than their cash value, and laborious investigation. Whatever may be his semiments on the political measures of the day, and however widely we may differ from him, yet his opinion on such a question as is now before us, is entitled to the propersor of the semiments on the political measures of the day, and however widely we may differ from him, yet his opinion on such a question as is now before us, is entitled to the graces weight. This Senator, in his special was the popular of the lands, although it was well know, the day, and however widely we may differ from him, yet his opinion on such a question as is now before us, is entitled to the graces of the United States, upon the lading appraised the meles at more than their cash value. Gordon: Company and however widely we may be in the scale at more than their cash value in the scale at more than their cash the popular to the lands, although it was delivent, the day and